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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 PATRICK JACK, et al.,

11 Plaintiffs,

12 v.

13 ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.,  
14 et al.,

15 Defendants.

CASE NO. C17-0537JLR

ORDER GRANTING  
EMERGENCY MOTION FOR  
PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

16 **I. INTRODUCTION**

17 Before the court is Defendant Genuine Parts Company's ("GPC") emergency  
18 motion for preservation of evidence (Mot. (Dkt. # 207)), joined by Defendants  
19 Kelsey-Hayes Company ("Kelsey-Hayes"), MW Customs Papers LLC ("MW"),  
20 Asbestos Corporation Limited ("Asbestos Corp."), Ingersoll Rand Co. ("Ingersoll  
21 Rand"), and Velan Valve Corporation ("Velan") (collectively, "Defendants") (*see*  
22 10/18/2017 Not. of Joinder (Dkt. # 209); 10/20/2017 Not. of Joinder (Dkt. # 222)). The

1 court has considered the parties' submissions in support of and in opposition to the  
2 motion, the relevant portions of the record, and the applicable law. The court also heard  
3 arguments of the parties at two telephonic hearings. (*See* 10/18/2017 Min. Entry (Dkt.  
4 # 214); 10/19/2017 Min. Entry (Dkt. # 221).) Being fully advised, the court GRANTS  
5 the motion for preservation of evidence and ORDERS the parties to meet and confer, and  
6 submit a joint statement with the information detailed below.

## 7 II. BACKGROUND

8 Plaintiffs Leslie Jack and her late-husband Patrick Jack brought suit against  
9 numerous defendants, including GPC, Kelsey-Hayes, MW, Asbestos Corp., Ingersoll  
10 Rand, and Velan. (*See generally* Compl. (Dkt. # 1).) The complaint alleges that Mr. Jack  
11 was exposed to asbestos throughout his life (Compl. ¶ 1) and learned in July 2016 that he  
12 had mesothelioma (*id.* ¶ 44F). He and his wife brought suit against defendants that  
13 “manufactured and/or put asbestos and asbestos-containing products . . . into the stream  
14 of commerce and/or used asbestos containing material at work sites where [Mr. Jack]  
15 worked.” (*Id.* ¶ 46.)

16 Mr. Jack passed away on October 15, 2017. (Loftis Decl. (Dkt. # 208) ¶ 4, Ex. B  
17 at 1.) Mrs. Jack's attorney notified opposing counsel of this news on October 17, 2017.  
18 (Mot. at 2; Loftis Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. B at 1.) Counsel for GPC replied the same day, renewing  
19 a prior defense request for an autopsy. (*See* Loftis Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. C at 1.) Mrs. Jack's  
20 attorney responded that “the asbestos companies who manufactured, sold, and distributed  
21 asbestos products without warnings that Mr. Jack used throughout his life do not have a  
22 legal right to interfere with the funeral and burial plans of Mr. Jack's grieving family.”

1 (Loftis Decl. ¶ 6, Ex. D at 1.) Her attorney also informed GPC that the family is  
2 scheduled to cremate Mr. Jack's remains, likely on Thursday, October 19, 2017. (*Id.*)  
3 After conferencing over the telephone, the parties could not agree on the autopsy issue.  
4 (*Compare* Loftis Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. H, *with id.* ¶ 11, Ex. I.)

5 On October 18, 2017, GPC filed an emergency motion to "compel [Mrs. Jack] to  
6 make the remains of [Mr. Jack] available for an autopsy and preservation of the lungs for  
7 later digestion studies," pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 35. (Mot. at 1.); *see*  
8 Fed. R. Civ. P. 35(a). Other defendants—Kelsey-Hayes, MW, Asbestos Corp., Ingersoll  
9 Rand, and Velan—joined GPC's motion. (10/18/2017 Not. of Joinder at 1; 10/20/2017  
10 Not. of Joinder at 1.) The court held a telephonic hearing the same day and issued a TRO  
11 preserving the status quo until the court could hold a hearing on the merits of the motion.  
12 (*See* 10/18/2017 Min. Entry.) On Thursday, October 19, 2017, the court held the hearing  
13 on the merits, granted a continuance of the previously-issued TRO, and ordered  
14 preservation of the body in whole until the parties submitted supplemental briefing. (*See*  
15 10/19/2017 Min. Entry.) As requested, GPC and Mrs. Jack have submitted supplemental  
16 briefing and various declarations in support of their respective arguments. (*See* Defs.  
17 Supplemental Br. (Dkt. # 224); Pls. Supplemental Br. (Dkt. # 227).) The court now  
18 considers the merits of the emergency motion.

### 19 III. ANALYSIS

20 Defendants argue that Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 35 permits the court to  
21 make the remains of Mr. Jack available for autopsy so that his lungs can be preserved for

22 //

1 later medical studies.<sup>1</sup> (Defs. Supplemental Br. at 1.) Mrs. Jack argues that Defendants  
2 have not shown the necessary good cause for an autopsy to be ordered. (Resp. (Dkt.  
3 # 217) at 6-7.) The court finds that Defendants have sufficiently demonstrated good  
4 cause, and thus grants the motion to preserve evidence.

### 5 **A. Legal Standard**

6 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 35(a)(1) provides that “[t]he court . . . may order a  
7 party whose mental or physical condition . . . is in controversy to submit to a physical or  
8 mental examination by a suitably licensed or certified examiner.” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
9 35(a)(1). Such an order “may be made only on motion for good cause and on notice to  
10 all parties and the person to be examined; and . . . must specify the time, place, manner,  
11 conditions, and scope of the examination, as well as the person or persons who will  
12 perform it.” *Id.* 35(a)(2). As a pretrial discovery rule, Rule 35(a) is interpreted liberally  
13 in favor of granting discovery. *See Schlagenhauf v. Holder*, 379 U.S. 104, 114-15  
14 (1964). However, courts are skeptical of vague requests to conduct Rule 35(a) medical  
15 examinations because “Rule 35(a) does not afford a carte blanche right of . . .  
16 examination.” *In re Certain Asbestos Cases*, 112 F.R.D. 427, 434 (N.D. Tex. 1986)  
17 (“*Certain Asbestos P*”).

18 By its express terms, Rule 35 requires the movant to demonstrate that (1) the  
19 matter of a party’s physical condition is “in controversy”; and (2) there is “good cause”  
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21 <sup>1</sup> Defendants also argue that an autopsy is warranted under RCW 68.50.102. (Mot. at  
22 5-8; Defs. Supplemental Br. at 1-2.) However, because the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure  
control procedural matters in a federal case, *Hanna v. Plumer*, 380 U.S. 460, 473-74 (1965), the  
court conducts its analysis solely under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 35.

1 for the examination. *Schlagenhauf*, 379 U.S. at 117. These two requirements “are not  
2 met by mere conclusory allegations of the pleadings—nor by mere relevance to the  
3 case—but require an affirmative showing by the movant that each condition as to which  
4 the examination is sought is really and genuinely in controversy and that good cause  
5 exists for ordering each particular examination.” *Id.* at 118. The requirements are met  
6 “only when the movant produces sufficient information about the particular decedent.”  
7 *Certain Asbestos I*, 112 F.R.D. at 435. “The ability of the movant to obtain the desired  
8 information by other means is also relevant.” *Id.*

9 Defendants are correct that Rule 35(a) applies to autopsies. (*See* Mot. at 4.) In the  
10 context of an autopsy, courts require a movant to show that “(1) the decedent’s physical  
11 condition is in controversy and (2) that an autopsy is the most medically reasonable  
12 method, considering the reasonable medical alternatives, for determining the decedent’s  
13 physical condition at death.” *Belkow v. Celotex Corp.*, No. 89 C 3049, 1989 WL 56976,  
14 at \*2 (N.D. Ill. May 22, 1989).<sup>2</sup> The movant must demonstrate each requirement through  
15 affidavit testimony. *In re Certain Asbestos Cases*, 113 F.R.D. 612, 614 (N.D. Tex. 1986)  
16 (“*Certain Asbestos II*”).

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21 <sup>2</sup> Defendants rely on Ninth Circuit precedent that analyzes the applicability of Rule 35  
22 generally, but not in the context of an autopsy. (*See* Defs. Supplemental Br. at 2-7.) The court  
adopts instead the legal requirements and reasoning of district courts that have applied Rule 35  
specifically to requests for autopsies. *See, e.g., Belkow*, 1989 WL 56976, at \*2.

1       **B. Defendants' Emergency Motion to Preserve Evidence**

2           In light of the applicable law and the parties' submissions, the court finds that  
3 Defendants have successfully demonstrated both of the necessary factors. The court  
4 addresses each factor in turn.

5           1. Physical Condition in Controversy

6           The court does not dwell on this first factor because the analysis of this factor as  
7 applied to this case is straightforward. The uncertainty of Mr. Jack's physical condition  
8 at the time of death and his cause of death forms the crux of the suit against Defendants.  
9 (*See generally* Compl.) Mrs. Jack does not argue otherwise in her supplemental briefing,  
10 and thus the court finds that Defendants successfully demonstrate the first requirement of  
11 Rule 35(a) that Mr. Jack's physical condition is in controversy.

12          2. Good Cause

13          Good cause requires a showing of specific facts that demonstrate the need for the  
14 information sought and the lack of means for obtaining it elsewhere. *See Schlagenhauf*,  
15 379 U.S. at 118. In other words, the movant must show that an autopsy is "the most  
16 medically reasonable method" in comparison to "the reasonable medical alternatives."  
17 *Belkow*, 1989 WL 56976, at \*2; *Brewer v. Am. Med. Alert Corp.*, No. 1:08-0069, 2009  
18 WL 2996487, at \*4 (M.D. Tenn. Sept. 15, 2009) ("The court must be convinced that an  
19 autopsy will produce reliable data that is clearly superior to what is already available."  
20 (internal quotation marks omitted)). Additionally, the movant must make a "strong  
21 showing" that an autopsy will "establish the facts sought." *Brewer*, 2009 WL 2996487,  
22 at \*4. In its determination, the court "will consider whether the decedent's survivors will

1 suffer undue spiritual, religious, personal, or emotional hardship if the decedent is  
2 required to undergo an autopsy.” *Certain Asbestos II*, 113 F.R.D. at 614.

3 The parties disagree about whether the available medical alternatives—Mr. Jack’s  
4 clinical history, occupational history, and existing tissue samples taken from various  
5 biopsies—are sufficient. (*Compare* Pls. Supplemental Br. at 4, *with* Defs. Supplemental  
6 Br. at 4-5.) The court finds that Defendants have successfully shown that an autopsy will  
7 produce information pertinent to Mr. Jack’s condition that is not obtainable through the  
8 available medical alternatives.

9 First, an autopsy may reveal potential co-morbidities. For example, Mr. Jack  
10 suffered a heart attack in April of 2017. (*See* Hanrahan Decl. (Dkt. # 226) ¶ 2, Ex. A at  
11 2; Tuvim Decl. (Dkt. # 223) ¶ 2, Ex. A at 2, 5.) Defendants provide expert medical  
12 testimony from Dr. Stanley Geyer that “[e]ven where the cause of death is not in  
13 controversy, a complete autopsy may reveal potential co-morbidities—including but not  
14 limited to other malignancies, undiagnosed chronic health conditions or congenital health  
15 problems.” (Geyer Decl. (Dkt. # 225) ¶ 8.) Dr. Geyer elaborates that “if an individual  
16 had a history of cardiac disease or cardiac episodes, examination of the heart and  
17 pericardium could provide further insight into whether any cardiac problem contributed  
18 to the individual’s death.” (*Id.*) Mr. Jack’s medical records certainly lists the various  
19 ailments Mr. Jack suffered (*see id.* at 8), but that list does not and cannot identify whether  
20 those conditions are co-morbidities.

21 Mrs. Jack, in response, focuses on Dr. Geyer’s testimony in previous, unrelated  
22 cases. Mrs. Jack points to the fact that Dr. Geyer has accepted the cause of death stated

1 on a decedent's death certificate in a previous case. (Pls. Supplemental Br. at 8.)  
2 However, she offers no information on whether there were similar co-morbidity questions  
3 in that case as there are here. (*See id.* at 7-9.) Thus, the court does not know whether  
4 questioning the cause of death was necessary in that case and thus cannot reach the  
5 conclusion Mrs. Jack puts forth—that Dr. Geyer, in a similar case where co-morbidity  
6 questions arose, was content to rely on a death certificate rather than an autopsy.

7       Second, an autopsy can obtain lung tissue to perform a tissue digestion and fiber  
8 burden analysis, which would ascertain the amount and types of asbestos fibers present in  
9 Mr. Jack's lungs. Such an analysis of the lungs "provides the most definitive, complete,  
10 comprehensive information available regarding the . . . asbestos fiber burden at the time  
11 of [Mr. Jack's] death." (Geyer Decl. ¶ 11.) For example, the tissue digestion and fiber  
12 burden analyses would reveal both the number and kind of asbestos fibers that have  
13 passed through Mr. Jack's lungs. (*Id.* ¶ 15.) These analyses could also provide evidence  
14 of exposure to naturally-occurring asbestiform minerals, which may have caused or  
15 contributed to the disease. (*Id.* ¶¶ 16-17.) Such information on the quantity and type of  
16 asbestos exposure is critical, especially where, as here, there are a large number of  
17 defendants with allegedly different types of asbestos in their products. (*See* Defs.  
18 Supplemental Br. at 5; Pls. Supplemental Br. at 9 ("[GPC] sold chrysotile asbestos  
19 containing products."))

20       Defendants additionally provide affidavit evidence as to why the existing tissue  
21 samples, obtained from biopsies, are not adequate substitutes: (1) biopsy tissue is "not  
22 representative of the lung" as a whole; (2) it does not generally "reflect any disease



1 process present in other areas of the lung”; and (3) because it is tissue taken from the  
2 tumor, it “does not include tissue uninvolved in the tumor process.” (Geyer Decl. ¶ 12.)  
3 Additionally, specific to this case, the biopsy tissue represents the pleura—membrane  
4 covering the outer surfaces of the lungs—but does not represent the parenchyma—the  
5 aerated tissue of the lung, where asbestos fibers are more likely to settle.<sup>3</sup> (*See id.*  
6 ¶¶ 13-14.) Without sufficient parenchyma tissue, it is unlikely that the existing biopsy  
7 tissue samples are able to provide the information that a more comprehensive analysis on  
8 the lung tissue can.

9 Mrs. Jack does not dispute what tissue digestion and fiber burden analyses may  
10 reveal, nor does she contend that such analyses can be done on the existing biopsy tissue  
11 samples. (*See generally* Pls. Supplemental Br.) Instead, she again takes issue with Dr.  
12 Geyer’s testimony in past cases. For example, Mrs. Jack notes that in past cases, Dr.  
13 Geyer has stated that he relies on clinical history or occupational history. (*Id.* at 5.) Mrs.  
14 Jack further notes that in the past, Dr. Geyer has been “perfectly happy to rely on the  
15 same kind of pathology report Defendants have in this case.” (*Id.* at 6.) But every patient  
16 presents a distinct case. Courts have frowned upon the use of general evidence that is  
17 unconnected to the particular decedent and the specific circumstances before them. *See*  
18 *Belkow*, 1989 WL 56976, at \*2-3. Therefore, although Dr. Geyer may not have needed  
19 more than a pathology report in previous instances, he attests in this case that he has

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21 <sup>3</sup> Defendants concede that one sample taken during a biopsy does contain lung tissue.  
22 (*See* Defs. Supplemental Br. at 4.) But even this sample primarily consists of pleura or pleural  
tumor tissue and is only 0.25% of the lungs. (Geyer Decl. ¶ 13.)

1 reviewed Mr. Jack's available pathology studies and concludes that "an autopsy is the  
2 most medically reasonable method for determining [Mr. Jack's] physical condition at the  
3 time of death in this case." (Geyer Decl. ¶¶ 6, 9.)

4 The court does not take lightly Mrs. Jack's significant moral objections to having  
5 an autopsy done on her husband.<sup>4</sup> (See Jack Decl. (Dkt. # 227-1) ¶ 1); *Certain Asbestos*  
6 *II*, 113 F.R.D. at 614. Mrs. Jack attests that an autopsy is not something Mr. Jack would  
7 have wanted (Jack Decl. ¶ 2) and that she wishes to "preserve [Mr. Jack's] last vestige of  
8 dignity" by burying "his ashes with his mother and father" (*id.* ¶ 5). The court takes  
9 these objections into consideration but concludes that they do not outweigh the  
10 Defendants' showing that an autopsy is the most medically reasonable option, as it can  
11 reveal information that is both pertinent to the case and unobtainable through the  
12 currently available medical alternatives. Because Defendants have successfully  
13 demonstrated that Mr. Jack's physical condition was in controversy and shown good  
14 cause to perform an autopsy at this time, the court grants Defendants' motion to preserve  
15 evidence per the requirements discussed below.

### 16 C. Examination Details

17 Pursuant to Rule 35(a)(2), the court must specify the time, place, manner,  
18 conditions, and scope of the examination, as well as the person or persons who will  
19 perform it. Fed. R. Civ. P. 35(a)(2). The court has previously identified a neutral,

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21 <sup>4</sup> As Mrs. Jack's counsel concedes, he has "inartfully attempted to explain what Mrs. Jack  
22 wishes to be communicated." (Pls. Supplemental Br. at 5 n.4.) Thus, the court relies on Mrs.  
Jack's affidavit, and not counsel's shifting representations made during the two telephonic  
conferences, to characterize Mrs. Jack's objections.

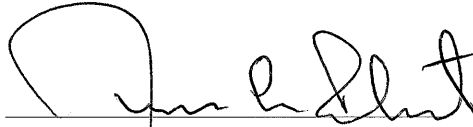
1 third-party examiner, Dr. Carl Wigren, who is willing to travel to the funeral home  
2 selected by the Jack family to perform the examination. Dr. Wigren's information may  
3 be obtained from the Courtroom Deputy. Mrs. Jack, GPC, and the joining defendants  
4 may, if they wish, have counsel present, and GPC will bear the cost of the autopsy. (See  
5 Defs. Supplemental Br. at 8.) Any information gathered from the examination will be  
6 made available to all parties involved in the suit.

7 The court further orders Mrs. Jack and GPC to contact Dr. Wigren, confer  
8 amongst themselves, and provide the court with a joint statement confirming the final  
9 details of the examination, such as the date, time, place, scope of the examination, and  
10 other conditions applicable to the circumstances presented. In the case of any  
11 disagreement, the parties are encouraged to contact the court by phone so that the court  
12 can resolve any issues promptly and allow Mrs. Jack to cremate her husband and bury his  
13 ashes. After receiving the joint statement, the court will issue a further order with those  
14 details, as is required under Rule 35(a)(2).

#### 15 IV. CONCLUSION

16 For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS Defendants' motion to preserve  
17 evidence (Dkt. # 207) and ORDERS parties to confer and submit a joint statement  
18 confirming the details of the examination.

19 Dated this <sup>20</sup>23 day of October, 2017.

20   
21 JAMES L. ROBART  
22 United States District Judge